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Algeria ...	5.50 Dz. Israel	15.72 Dz. Norway	4.50 NLG
Austria ...	17.5. Italy	10.00 Eng. Oman	0.700 Ksh
Bahrain ...	0.65 Dz. Jordan	450 Frs. Portugal	... 50 Ecus
Belgium ...	22.87. Kenya	50.14 Dz. Qatar	... 50 Lira
Canada ...	40.10. Kuwait	500 Frs. Saudi Arabia	4.00 Rials
Cuba ...	40.50	... 500 Dz. Saudi Arabia	5.00 Pounds
Denmark ...	4.50 Dz. Lebanon	... 500 Dz. Saudi Arabia	6.00 Pesos
Egypt ...	10.10	... 500 Dz. Saudi Arabia	6.50 SVK
Finland ...	5.50 F.P.M.	... 500 Dz. Saudi Arabia	7.00 Tshwane
France ...	25.00 Dz. Luxembourg	... 500 Dz. Saudi Arabia	7.50 Dan.
Germany ...	2.00 Dz. Malta	... 500 Dz. Saudi Arabia	8.00 Francs
Great Britain ...	25.00 Dz. Morocco	... 500 Dz. Saudi Arabia	10.00 Dz.
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Iraq ...	125 Dz. Nigeria	... 170 Dz. Yugoslavia	10.50

ESTABLISHED 1887

# U.S. May Expand Beirut Role

## Reagan Is Said to Consider Gemayel Request for Bigger Peace Force

By Richard M. Weintraub  
*Washington Post Service*

the Middle East toward the end of this week to continue negotiations. Other talks are also scheduled: a delegation of Arab leaders headed by King Hassan II of Morocco is expected in Washington late this week to discuss the decisions of the Arab summit meeting at Fez, Morocco.

In his statement on Mr. Gemayel's departure, Mr. Reagan said the talks "covered a full range of issues with particular focus on our shared objectives of prompt withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon."

"We also discussed Lebanon's goals in restoring authority and control of the central government

and all parts of the country," Mr. Reagan said. "In this regard, I reaffirmed the United States' support for the sovereignty, unity, territorial integrity and freedom of Lebanon."

On questions of aid and reconstruction, U.S. officials said plans were under consideration in both the economic and military areas.

On economic assistance, an official said the United States was considering "preliminary helping," but that plans were not yet firm.

"We would expect the vast majority of assistance required would come from other sources," the official said.

On military assistance, officials

said a survey team had just returned from Beirut but had not completed its report. An official said the United States likely would "play a role through foreign military sales credits" in the anticipated expansion of the Lebanese Army.

The officials noted Monday that Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel said publicly recently that a withdrawal of all forces from Lebanon could be carried out by the end of the year.

But Monday marked the first time that top U.S. officials have spoken of a specific timetable on the process and agreed with the Israeli assessment.

"We think that's a great time," an official said.

The withdrawal of the three warring forces from Lebanon would be a big step toward what the Reagan administration hopes will be eventual stability for the Gemayel government.

### ■ UNIFIL Mandate Extended

Responding Monday in a request from President Gemayel, the United Nations Security Council unanimously approved a motion to keep a 6,500-man UN force in Lebanon for another three months, United Press International reported. The UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) was created as a buffer between Israeli and Palestinian forces after the 1978 Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon.

### ■ Accord on a Truce

In Kfardebian, Lebanon, warring Druze and Phalangist factions have agreed to a truce, an Israeli official said Tuesday. They have reached an agreement that neither the Phalange nor the Druze would carry guns in the street, the official told The Associated Press.

Five people died in four days of fighting last week. The Lebanese Army moved in a small number of soldiers Monday and set up a single emplacement in the street between the Druze and the Israelis, which was taken from Jordan during the 1967 war. Mr. Begin said, "Well I guess King Hussein gets neither."

Former Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin of the Labor Party clashed with Mr. Begin, saying that continued retention of all of the territories would result in the alteration of the nature of the Jewish state because of the large number of Arabs involved.

He again belittled the plan favored by some members of the Labor Party opposition for a solution to the Palestinian problem by some sort of federation with Jordan. Referring to the West Bank and to East Jerusalem, which was taken from Jordan during the 1967 war, Mr. Begin said, "Well I guess King Hussein gets neither."

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Mr. Begin favors a plan whereby the 1.3 million Palestinian Arabs of the West Bank and Gaza, which Israel captured during the 1967 war, would run their day-to-day af-

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## Progress Is Reported In U.S.-European Talks On Pipeline Sanctions

*Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches*  
WASHINGTON — The United States and its West European allies have narrowed their differences over ways of penalizing the Soviet Union for its alleged role in the Polish crisis, the White House said Tuesday.

President Ronald Reagan said Monday night that Washington was willing to lift sanctions on a Soviet gas pipeline if agreement were reached with Washington's European allies on alternative restrictions.

The deputy press secretary, Lar-

ry M. Speakes, said Tuesday that progress had been made in talks with the allies. "The differences have been narrowed," he said.

He declined to elaborate, saying there would be no further comment until the talks were finished.

The sanctions were severely criti-

cized in Western Europe, where several companies defied the U.S. ban by shipping pipeline equipment after being ordered to do so by their governments.

Mr. Reagan said Monday night he imposed the sanctions only following the breakdown of negotiations with the allies over penalties against the Soviet Union after the Polish government imposed martial law in December.

The White House spokesman said Tuesday: "Our policy is to bring pressure on the Soviet Union, pressure on the Polish government, to end the repression the Polish people have experienced over the last year."

He said the United States had not made specific proposals for measures to replace the pipeline sanctions. He would not say if Mr. Reagan wanted West European governments to come up with their own proposals first.

West European leaders say they must honor signed contracts to deliver equipment for the natural gas pipeline and point to Mr. Reagan's offer last week to expand grain sales to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Speakes said the talks with West European countries were wide-ranging and were taking place in the broad context of East-West trade.

Mr. Reagan said Monday night that the administration was "trying again" to find another set of restrictions against Moscow.

"We will be willing to lift them if the administration can get a better set" other than the sanctions, he said.

His comment came in response to a question from a Republican fund-raiser in Joliet, Illinois. The questioner told Mr. Reagan that Caterpillar Tractor Co. has been "badly hurt" by the sanctions, with "thousands of workers" laid off in Joliet.

"Isn't it time to lift those sanctions?" Mr. Reagan was asked.

To a questioner who said the sanctions had hurt American workers while failing to punish Moscow, Mr. Reagan replied: "Our sanctions have hurt the Soviet Union."

Mr. Reagan said he was sorry about the layoffs and added that Caterpillar had also been hurt by unfair trade competition from abroad.

**FBI Reports Drop In Crime Figures**

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — The number of crimes reported in the United States in the first half of 1982 was 5 percent lower than in the first half of 1981, the first decrease since 1978, the Federal Bureau of Investigation said Tuesday.

But law enforcement officials and crime experts warned about attaching too much significance to the latest figures. Attorney General William French Smith noted that reported crimes reached a high in 1980 and remained at that level through last year.

The latest figures listed a 3-percent decrease for violent crime and a 6-percent decline for the more numerous property crimes. Murder was down 8 percent; robbery 7 percent and rape 6 percent. Aggravated assault increased 1 percent, the only violent crime shown to increase. Burglary dropped 11 percent, and larceny-theft and auto theft each declined 3 percent.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany and Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher before their meeting Tuesday in London.

## Kohl, Thatcher Confer On Pipeline and Steel

*The Associated Press*

LONDON — Helmut Kohl, West Germany's new chancellor, flew to London aboard a private jet Tuesday night for an evening of talks with Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, their first meeting since Mr. Kohl took over from Helmut Schmidt.

The Soviet natural gas pipeline and steel industry quarrels between the United States and its European allies were said to be on the agenda for the meeting, but no formal decisions were expected.

The session is to be a prelude to the annual British-West German summit, to be held in Bonn Oct. 28 and 29.

Mr. Kohl and Mrs. Thatcher seek a coordinated strategy following the imposition of U.S. sanctions against European companies for providing equipment for the Siberian pipeline, and the approaching deadline in the dispute over subsidized European steel exports.

President Ronald Reagan said Monday that the United States was exploring alternatives to the pipeline sanctions with its European allies. "If we can get a better set of restrictions, other than the sanctions," Mr. Reagan said, "we will be willing to lift those sanctions."

Mr. Reagan has sought to block the natural gas project by banning the use of American technology for pipeline equipment. He has said he wants to punish the Soviet Union for its support of martial law in Poland.

But companies in Britain, West Germany, France and Italy have defied Mr. Reagan's embargo and are providing turbines and other equipment for the pipeline, which is to bring additional supplies of Soviet gas to Europe by 1984.

When the European firms began shipments to the Soviet Union, Mr. Reagan cut them off from further American oil and gas technology.

On the steel dispute, the United States is threatening to levy heavy duties on European firms unless they trim exports that U.S. steel companies say amounts to unfair competition.

West Germany is hesitating to go along with a European Community sales limitation agreement drawn up to meet U.S. objections.

The package includes quotas on steel pipes and tubes, particularly important for the West German steel industry. The Bonn cabinet is expected to reach a decision on the deal Wednesday, the day before a final U.S. ruling on duties against European firms.

Mrs. Thatcher's aides said she would seek an assessment of the German economy inherited by Mr. Kohl, plus his attitude toward the EC, which is still bogged down in n

budget dispute. Britain and West Germany are the only net contributors to the Common Market budget and want readjustments.

With Mr. Kohl, leader of the Christian Democrats, West Germany moved slightly to the right on economic policies.

Mrs. Thatcher is pictured as closer philosophically to Mr. Kohl, whom she has met twice before, than to Mr. Schmidt. But she and Mr. Schmidt had a warm working relationship, smoothed by Mr. Schmidt's ease with the English language. Mr. Kohl speaks no foreign languages.

Since Mr. Kohl's election Oct. 1, he has visited Paris and Brussels, where the EC has its headquarters. He is accompanied by his Free Democrat coalition partner, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who is to confer with the British foreign secretary, Francis Pym, mainly on the Middle East, officials said.

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## Beijing Paper Defends Ambitious Party Plan For Economic Growth

By Michael Parks  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

BEIJING — The Chinese Communist Party newspaper People's Daily has defended the leadership's goal of quadrupling the country's industrial and agricultural output in the next 20 years. There has been widespread criticism here that China has again set unreachable targets that retard economic development.

In a lengthy editorial Monday, the paper said the new growth target does require the high average annual growth rate of 7.2 percent through the year 2000. But it said that this growth rate is within reach and that it cannot be compared with the "fantastic" goals set during such development efforts as the disastrous Great Leap Forward of 1958, when steel production was to be doubled in a year.

As Chinese have discussed the program adopted last month at the party's 12th national congress, they have become increasingly skeptical about the ambitious economic goals. Past failures have frequently brought a strong political backlash and some Chinese fear that a faster pace of development will come at the expense of better living conditions.

A small number of comrades question whether this quadrupling can be achieved," the editorial said of the output plan.

It noted that the question has been perhaps the most widely discussed issue since the party congress. Regarding the goal of quadrupling output, the paper asked rhetorically, "Is this again setting too high a target or blind progress, two mistakes of the past?"

The paper acknowledged that comparisons are being drawn with Mao's Great Leap Forward, which is now officially regarded as a mistake of his "personal dictatorship."

It also said comparisons are being drawn with the so-called New Leap Forward, which was launched in 1978 and had ambitious goals for rapid industrial de-

velopment, including the importation of entire manufacturing plants.

The extent of the skepticism here is a reflection of the continuing "crisis of confidence" that the Chinese leadership faces following several political and economic setbacks over the last three decades.

The editorial, entitled "Answering a Question," took pains to explain how the new plans are different from those of the past. It said the new plans had been drawn up in a stable political environment and that they were based on a realistic assessment of the country's capabilities.

The editorial vigorously attacked officials and economists on the Chinese left who have apparently renewed pressure for an even faster rate of growth to be spurred by large-scale investment.

Jo commenting on the New Leap Forward, which was proposed by Mao's successor, Hua Guofeng, the paper said that this economic policy had not been based on research or feasibility studies. Plans to establish 10 large oil fields, to double steel production and to mechanize agriculture entirely within a decade were all just "fantastic slogans, manifestations of the guiding ideology of the party's major leading comrade," it said.

The editorial accused Mr. Hua, who has since been pushed aside by a faction led by Deng Xiaoping, of starting a "new personality cult."

It said he had failed to correct the political mistakes of the Cultural Revolution and that he had failed to rehabilitate officials and individuals who had been purged.

The policy of readjustment calls for continued slow growth for the next two or three years to ensure proportional development afterward. The next five-year plan, starting in 1986, is to focus on renovating Chinese industry and on structural changes, including greater reliance on market forces.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Conference Vote on Israel Delayed

NAIROBI — The vote on an Algerian resolution to expel Israel from a United Nations technical conference was postponed at least until Thursday after Kenya, the conference host, adjourned the debate so a休休 would not be delayed. Wednesday is a holiday in Kenya.

The United States has threatened to walk out of the conference and suspend payments to the International Telecommunications Union if the resolution to expel Israel is approved. Michael Gardner, the chief U.S. delegate, has also warned that the United States would suspend financial support to the agency.

Iran took some of the sting from Mr. Gardner's threat, however, by quickly offering to make up any U.S. funds lost if the resolution succeeds. The United States pays \$3.2 million annually, 7 percent of the agency's budget.

### India Cracks Down on Rioting Sikhs

NEW DELHI — Authorities ordered police and paramilitary troops to shoot rioters on sight Tuesday in the Sikh holy city of Amritsar as a uneasy calm prevailed after a day of arson and looting by militant Sikhs. The orthodox Akali Dal, or party, has been agitating for greater political and religious freedom in Punjab state, where most of India's million Sikhs reside.

The shoot-on-sight order was meant to "discourage mischievous elements from indulging in acts of arson and violence," said a Prime Ministerial press statement. Many shopkeepers in Amritsar, 250 miles (400 kilometers) northwest of New Delhi, kept their stores closed Tuesday in protest of Monday's violence.

### Chinese Pilot Seeks Asylum in Taiwan

SEOUL — A Chinese Air Force major flew his MiG-19 fighter jet to South Korea on Saturday only to refuse so he could defect to Taiwan and he now wants political asylum there, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

"The pilot wants to go to Taiwan," a source said. "We understand the Nationalist Chinese Embassy in Seoul is in touch with the South Korean government."

In Taipei, government officials who asked not to be named confirmed the contact and identified the pilot as Major Woo Yung-keng, 25.

The pilot's wish to be sent to Taiwan could become a touchy issue for the South Korean government, which has been treating a diplomatic line between Taipei and Peking.

### Salvador Troops Forced Out of Town

SAN SALVADOR — Beleaguered government troops abandoned a town in northern Chalatenango province because of guerrilla pressure, a regional National Guard commander said Tuesday.

The commander who asked not to be identified, said 30 National Guardsmen and 30 civil defense troops assigned to the town of San José Las Flores left over the past few days. He did not elaborate.

The town of 5,500, about 50 miles (80 kilometers) north of San Salvador, is near Las Vueltas, which guerrillas have occupied since Oct. 10. The government ended an operation involving 5,000 troops in Chalatenango during the weekend without retaking Las Vueltas, but it is expected to go into the area again soon.

### Pretoria Church to Keep Racial Policy

JOHANNESBURG — After a week of deliberations, South Africa's influential all-white Dutch Reformed Church has decided to make no immediate changes in its support for the government's policy of racial segregation.

By Monday, almost all contentious issues had been shelved, referred to commissions for study, or ignored by the church's 508 delegates at the general synod, a meeting held every four years. The most pressing issue, dealing with the need to reappaise theological doctrine to determine if it justifies white supremacy over the country's majority black population, was referred to a commission that will report back in four years.

Two open letters calling for racial conciliation, one from a group of 123 clerics and another written by 33 prominent churchmen, were left off the agenda on procedural grounds. Analysts believe the church's unchanged position represents a challenge to the racial reform policy that Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha has been trying to put into action.

### U.S., Canada Near Pact on Missiles

WASHINGTON — The United States and Canada are close to an agreement that would permit U.S. Air Force B-52 bombers to launch unarmed cruise missiles into a Canadian target zone for testing in cold weather over terrain similar to that of the Soviet Union, Defense Department officials said.

The officials said Monday that the air force hoped that the agreement, part of a larger pact allowing U.S. military forces to test weapons in Canada, would be signed in time for tests this winter.

The B-52 bombers stationed at an upstate New York base will carry the missiles and fire them into a Canadian Air Force target area around Cold Lake and Primrose Lake on the border between Saskatchewan and Alberta, the officials said.

### Butter Imports by Britain Approved

LUXEMBOURG — European Community agriculture ministers agreed Tuesday that Britain should be allowed to buy 87,000 metric tons (about 96,000 short tons) of butter from New Zealand next year, despite fierce controversy over the community's own dairy surplus.

But Edith Cresson, the French farm minister, said she would block formal implementation of the accord unless the community agreed to resume sales of subsidized butter to the Soviet Union. The butter imports, at prices well below those paid by West European consumers, were halted after the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in December 1979.

Officials said the European Commission, which regulates the community's farm trade, was to discuss possible sales to Moscow on Wednesday and there was a fair chance the sales would be approved.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**Ex-Nazi Barbie Asserts He Won't Leave Bolivia**

*United Press International*

BONN — Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief of Lyons, France, plans to remain in Bolivia, Deutsche Presse-Agentur reported Tuesday.

"This is my country and I don't know why I should flee or where to," the West German news agency quoted him as saying Monday in Bolivia. Previous requests by France and West Germany for his extradition on war crimes charges have been turned down because he has Bolivian citizenship. West Germany has made a new request on the ground that he gained his Bolivian citizenship with false papers.

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But law enforcement officials and crime experts warned about attaching too much significance to the latest figures. Attorney General William French Smith noted that reported crimes reached a high in 1980 and remained at that level through last year.

The latest figures listed a 3-percent decrease for violent crime and a 6-percent decline for the more numerous property crimes. Murder was down 8 percent; robbery 7 percent and rape 6 percent. Aggravated assault increased 1 percent, the only violent crime shown to increase. Burglary dropped 11 percent, and larceny-theft and auto theft each declined 3 percent.

**Ex-Nazi Barbie Asserts He Won't Leave Bolivia**

*United Press International*

BONN — Klaus Barbie, the former Gestapo chief of Lyons, France, plans to remain in Bolivia, Deutsche Presse-Agentur reported Tuesday.

"This is my country and I don't know why I should flee or where to," the West German news agency quoted him as saying Monday in Bolivia. Previous requests by France and West Germany for his extradition on war crimes charges have been turned down because he has Bolivian citizenship. West Germany has made a new request on the ground that he gained his Bolivian citizenship with false papers.

**FBI Reports Drop In Crime Figures**

*The Associated Press*

WASHINGTON — The number of crimes reported in the United States in the first half of 1982 was 5 percent lower than in the first half of 198

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## NATO Diplomats Seek Common Strategy for Conference in Madrid

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

to outrage on Poland?" asked one American diplomat rhetorically. He referred particularly to the need to "reflect at the same time" what Chancellor Helmut Kohl "feels is the need to let his people know that we want to negotiate, that he doesn't want a nuclear war."

A few days ago Mr. Kohl strongly endorsed the Madrid gathering's quest to draw up a mandate for a European security conference. His endorsement underscored a persistent difference between Bonn and Washington.

According to senior diplomats in four capitals, both Americans and West Europeans are eager to avoid in Madrid a repetition of their confrontation over the Siberian natural gas pipeline. But they still have to reconcile the Reagan administration's stand against "business as usual" in Madrid with the demands of West European, and particularly West German, public opinion.

The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which since the fall of 1980 has reviewed the last-West Helsinki accords, adjourned on a stormy note March 12 with NATO delegations denouncing the Soviet Union and Poland for the proclamation of martial law in Warsaw and the suppression of Solidarity. The 35 participants, signers of the 1975 Helsinki Final Act, agreed to return to Madrid on Nov. 9 after what some diplomats called "a cooling-off period."

But particularly since the banning of Solidarity this month, the atmosphere has not improved for a resumption of the Madrid discussions which cover such diverse topics as cultural exchanges, emigration from Eastern Europe, working conditions for journalists and proposals for a European disarmament conference.

In this context, U.S. diplomats are struggling to find a formula to permit the 16 NATO nations to remain united in Madrid without abandoning either the Bonn or Washington views.



GOING HOME — Sheila Rossall, 33, a British pop singer who suffers from a mysterious allergy, was carried to a specially equipped chartered plane in Oakland, California, for a flight to Bristol, England. Miss Rossall is allergic to most modern materials and food and underwent costly treatment in Texas. She then moved to California to convalesce, but she could not afford to remain, and the British government paid the \$37,500 cost of her return trip.

## Physicist Assails U.S. In Suit Over A-Tests

New York Times Service

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — When the United States was considering building a second Panama Canal, in the early 1960s, the Atomic Energy Commission proposed doing the excavation with 315 megatons of hydrogen bomb explosions. But the idea was scrapped because it would have meant evacuating 40,000 Central American Indians from fallout areas, according to an expert in the medical effects of physical phenomena.

"It's interesting," said the expert, Dr. John Gofman, in federal district court here last week. "We were willing to move 40,000 Indians but weren't willing to do it for our own people" in a decade of above-ground atomic testing in the Nevada desert.

He also estimated that the victims of melanoma among the plaintiffs received a dose of 237 rads.

Dr. Gofman is emeritus professor of medical physics at the University of California at Berkeley and was one of the Manhattan Project scientists who developed the atomic bomb. He testified here for plaintiffs who are charging the United States with negligence in the conduct of more than 100 atmospheric nuclear tests from 1950 to 1962.

Witnesses have testified that they were not adequately warned about the adverse health effects of the detonations.

The multimillion-dollar damage suit, filed by 1,192 individuals, asserts that 300 cases of leukemia and other cancers that developed in people downwind of the testing were caused by exposure to fallout and that the government failed to protect those people.

The government denies the charge. When it begins presenting its case this week, it is expected to call witnesses who will say the doses of radiation to which people were exposed were insufficient to have induced the illnesses.

Dr. Gofman, who is also a physician and a doctor of nuclear physical chemistry, said, "There has never been in the history of science any evidence there is a safe level of radiation."

In his testimony before Judge

## Sir Siegmund Warburg Dies; U.K. Financier

Associated Press

LONDON — Sir Siegmund Warburg, 80, the former head of the international merchant banking firm S.G. Warburg and Co. Ltd., and a principal architect of the rebirth of London as a major center of world finance after World War II, died here Monday.

Sir Siegmund, who belonged to a long-established German-Jewish banking family, fled to London in 1934 to escape Nazi persecution.

Educated at Rintingen, and Urach in Germany, he wanted to be a teacher and throughout his life retained his interests in music, literature, philosophy and psychology. But he opted for a career in banking and as of 1925 served his apprenticeship with such firms as N.M. Rothschild & Sons in London and Kuhn, Loeb & Co. in New York.

In 1930 he became a partner in his family's banking house, M.M. Warburg and Co. of Hamburg. The firm was established there in the 18th century. He set up a branch of the firm in Berlin and became manager of the branch in 1931.

In 1938 he founded the New Trading Co. Ltd. in London, changed its name to S.G. Warburg and Co. Ltd. in 1946 and, as director until 1969, built it into a major power in London and overseas financial markets.

He was president of the firm from 1970 to 1978, when he became chairman of its advisory council. Sir Siegmund was knighted in 1966.

The Times of London, writing of his influence on the City, as the financial district of London is known, said: "More than any other single person he was responsible for the change in the City's habits, which made it ready to take advantage of the circumstances of

## Spanish Paper Names Alleged Coup Plotters

Reuters

MADRID — A political dispute broke out in Spain on Tuesday, nine days before the nationwide general elections, over a newspaper article naming persons allegedly connected with rightist coup plots.

The article, published Monday by the Madrid daily Diario 16, appeared two weeks after the government said that it had prevented a military uprising planned for election eve.

The article named the Argentine, Chilean and U.S. embassies here as being connected with plotters. The embassies denied the charge. Alfonso Osorio, a candidate of the conservative Popular Alliance who was also named in the article, called the accusations ridiculous.

Two military officers were transferred Tuesday from Madrid to remote regions, the official army bulletin said. One of them, Colonel Antonio Sicre Canut, was held briefly last year on suspicion of planning a series of attacks with the help of Major Ricardo Saenz de Yesterillas, whose transfer was also announced Monday.

Major Saenz was sentenced three years ago for plotting a coup. Political sources said that Monday's transfers may have been connected with the latest alleged coup plot.

Diario 16 published a document Monday that it said was a preliminary draft for investigations drawn up by a special police brigade and leaked to the paper.

Enrique Mugica Herzog, a leading Socialist named in the article, described it as a "dirty electoral maneuver" by the ruling Union of the Democratic Center party and a government minister.

The Interior Ministry declared that the document was not authentic, but Mr. Mugica said that he had known of its existence for some months.

### OPEC Unit Says Iran Plans N-Plant

Reuters

VIENNA — Iran is planning a nuclear power plant and aims to procure uranium domestically, the OPEC news agency said Tuesday.

Scientists at the Esfahan Nuclear Technology Center in Iran are working on a long-term plan for the construction of a nuclear power plant, according to the agency, which provides information about the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The first stage of the plan, to be completed in two years, would cover research work, and the government had already provided funds and equipment for this, the agency said. The second step would include constructing a test reactor to prepare for construction of a power plant during the third stage. The agency quoted an Iranian official as saying that Iran would work toward procuring uranium domestically.

The case for the residents centers on 24 selected cancer cases, asserted to be representative of all 1,192 claimants. Dr. Gofman said he had prepared a report of dose estimate for each of the 24. In making the calculations he used the above-normal cases of cancer found in epidemiological studies by Dr. Joseph L. Lyon of the University of Utah and in a survey taken by Dr. Carl J. Johnson, a Colorado health researcher.

Dr. Gofman said his companion of the Lyon and Johnson studies revealed an "astonishing agreement" between them. Dr. Lyon's study of leukemia among children living closest to the test site reported an increase in cancers of 344 percent over the national rate. Dr. Johnson's survey of cancer rates among Mormons living in what are called high-exposure areas reported a 342-percent increase.

In his testimony before Judge

Diario 16 said that Interior Minister Juan José Rosón told one of its reporters last week that the document was authentic but that he would have to deny it if it were published.

The Interior Ministry said that this was not the case. The minister had recognized in the document the names of certain persons under investigation but told the reporter that it was not drawn up by any official body, the ministry said.

The ministries of Defense and

the Interior as well as two conservative Madrid newspapers named in the article said that they were considering legal action against Diario 16.

Police activity was stepped up in sensitive areas of Spain after security officials predicted an increase in violence during the election campaign.

A man died in the Basque region Tuesday after being shot by Civil Guard members at a roadblock Saturday. They said that he failed

to stop his car when they fired warning shots.

The Basque town of Vergara was paralyzed Monday by demonstrators protesting the fatal shooting of a couple Saturday by police.

Authorities said that the couple tried to race their car away from a roadblock.

The military wing of the Basque separatist group ETA claimed responsibility for two weekend machine-gun and grenade attacks on Civil Guard barracks.

## Protestant Party Office Is Bombed On Eve of Vote for Ulster Assembly

By Ed Blanché  
The Associated Press

BELFAST — A firebomb exploded Tuesday outside the Belfast headquarters of Northern Ireland's main Protestant political party, the Ulster Unionists, who are expected to win seats in the assembly, starting windows and starting a small blaze the police said.

The blast came on the eve of the election of a controversial 78-seat Ulster assembly.

The new provincial assembly is designed by the British to test whether Protestants and Roman Catholics can work together. It is the second such effort in eight years. But the belief is widespread that the new legislature is doomed to collapse in Protestant-Catholic feuding.

Leaders of the Protestant party, the Official Unionist Party, were inside the building at the time of the explosion but there were no reports of injuries, according to police. The bomb was placed on a window ledge outside the organization's Glengall Street headquarters in central Belfast.

The blast followed two attacks Monday on Protestants, including the wounding of an elementary school principal, who was shot while teaching a religion class in the border town of Newry, and a bomb attack on a farmer in County Londonderry.

The Irish National Liberation Army, the Marxist offshoot of the Irish Republican Army, said it was responsible for Tuesday's bombing as well as Monday's attack.

The Official Unionists, led by James Moloney, are fielding 42 candidates in the assembly election, the most of any party, but they oppose Britain's central aim of creating a forum for Protestants and Catholics to share power in the province.

The first stage of the plan, to be completed in two years, would cover research work, and the government had already provided funds and equipment for this, the agency said. The second step would include constructing a test reactor to prepare for construction of a power plant during the third stage. The agency quoted an Iranian official as saying that Iran would work toward procuring uranium domestically.

The government denies the charge. When it begins presenting its case this week, it is expected to call witnesses who will say the doses of radiation to which people were exposed were insufficient to have induced the illnesses.

Dr. Gofman, who is also a physician and a doctor of nuclear physical chemistry, said, "There has never been in the history of science any evidence there is a safe level of radiation."

In his testimony before Judge

Fein, the political arm of the IRA. A former guerrilla, he has become the theorist of the nationalist movement fighting to unite Ireland after 60 years of partition. Mr. Adams, 33, has vowed not to take his seat if he wins.

Mr. Paisley, head of the pro-British Democratic Unionists, leads Protestant militants who oppose sharing power with Catholics. He said he would use the new legislature to restore Protestant-majority rule — a move the British have pledged not to permit.

The election is the first contested by Sinn Fein under its own banner since 1969. The party is fielding 12 of the 184 candidates.

The assembly initially will have only an advisory role, but Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, James Prior, hopes to give the group power over such matters as trade and education if it is shown that the two religious groups can work together.

Under the British plan, London will yield legislative power to the assembly only if 70 percent of the assembly members approve, thus guaranteeing a Catholic voice.

The assembly is the latest effort by Britain to find a power-sharing formula for the province, ruled directly from London since the Protestant-controlled parliament was suspended in 1972. An attempt to set up a power-sharing assembly in 1974 failed after Protestant militants held a 15-day general strike.

Palme Says Austerity Measures Needed To Overcome Swedish Economic Crisis

Reuters

HAMBURG — Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden was quoted Tuesday as saying that his country's living standards would have to fall by 4 percent in the next year to help overcome the country's economic crisis.

The bombers succeeded in breaching increased security, with 25,000 police reservists and British troops guarding polling stations and candidates in the election.

The Rev. Ian Paisley and Gerry Adams, longtime rivals in Northern Ireland, are considered likely

to win the election.

Referring to the recent hunt for a foreign submarine near Sweden's Musko Naval Base, Mr. Palme said Sweden would never be able to fully protect its coastline against such intrusions. But he said the incident would not affect Sweden's determination to adhere to its neutral status.

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## INSIGHTS

# World Is a Pulpit for John Paul II, Mystic and Moralist

## Who Rules His Church With Firm, Not Arbitrary, Hand

By Kenneth A. Briggs

*New York Times Service*

**N**EW YORK — On a Monday morning not long ago, Pope John Paul II awakened at 5 A.M., as he customarily does, to begin his daily period of private devotions and preparation for his regularly scheduled 7 o'clock Mass in the small but resplendent papal chapel in the inner reaches of the Vatican.

Following his usual practice, he celebrated the liturgy before invited guests. Among the two dozen people present that day was President Sese Seko Mobutu of Zaire and his entourage, which included a 25-year-old aide who was not known to be religious but who came away from the Mass with an indelible image. After the pope's final blessing, the young Zairian turned, awestruck, to a senior official in his group and gasped, "I see him coming back into himself."

The young man's astonished utterance referred to a quality of mysticism that many other observers have also ascribed to John Paul II — a total absorption in the spirit that at times seems to transport the pope into another realm of existence. It is one trait of the majestic and complex pope from Poland who assumed the Chair of St. Peter four years ago.

Along with the mystic, John Paul II embodies the poet, the scholar, the actor, the evangelist, the moralist and the diplomat. He is equally at home with intellectuals and peasants, Christians and Buddhists. He talks in public but mostly listens in private. He reveals what he thinks but rarely discloses what he feels. He is sober and serious, and sometimes quixotic, as illustrated by his granting approval for a comic book, "The Life of Pope John Paul II" (just published in the United States by Marvel Comics Group).

**Firmness, Not Flair**

Commanding center stage with complete assurance from the very start of his papacy, John Paul II has expounded a program that has raised fervent hopes of restoration among Roman Catholics who see the need for strong dauntless leadership. And he has caused deep misgivings among those who believe that his outlook as he strives to protect the purity of a church approaching its third millennium is too severe and restricted. But the evidence suggests that he rules less by fiat than by firmness.

He has taken seriously his role as a world leader with responsibility for the peace and welfare of humankind, calling for justice for the poor and downtrodden, an end to nuclear arms and relief for the victims of political torture and oppression. At the same time, he has attempted to use his good offices as a mediator. During the Falkland Islands war, he visited both combatant nations, Britain and Argentina, urging a peaceful settlement.

In his pursuit of peace, John Paul II is willing to involve his office and his person in volatile situations. At the height of the recent conflict in Lebanon, for instance, he reportedly considered going to Beirut in an effort to find a solution to the strife. And more recently he held a highly controversial meeting in the Vatican with Yasser Arafat, the Palestine Liberation Organization leader, which precipitated blistering criticism from the government of Israel and from Jews the world over.

Reflecting his own image as an apostle of reconciliation, the pope explained his meeting immediately afterward to a crowd in St. Peter's Square by saying that he wanted to help in every effort to bring peace to the Middle East.

**Strong Support for Solidarity**

In Poland, the pope has certainly been a factor in support of the now-outlawed Solidarity trade union. As reported by NBC News, the pope sent a secret envoy (whose name NBC says it knows but is pledged not to reveal) to the Kremlin with a handwritten note in which he threatened "to lay down the crown of St. Peter" and return to his homeland to "stand shoulder to shoulder with his people" should the Soviet Union order an invasion because of Solidarity's activities. The Vatican has since denied that a message was ever sent.

Still, John Paul's attitudes toward his native land should not, say those familiar with his

thought, be taken as typical of a partisan approach to political issues elsewhere.

The pope sees himself primarily as a spiritual figure who transcends racial, regional and ideological boundaries and disputes. He envisions a better world where human dignity is enhanced through the transforming power of faith and by the practical efforts of well-meaning nations.

Within the mandate handed him by the College of Cardinals on Oct. 16, 1978, was an implicit message: The time had come to harness a far-flung organization of 740 million people that the church viewed as teetering on the brink of chaos. They saw the church threatened by theological disagreements, participation in liberation movements, desecration of liturgy and the refusal of more and more Catholics to accept the church's moral teachings on such matters as birth control, divorce and premarital sex.

Those who were most convinced that the church was sliding toward ruin trace the origins of decline to the aftermath of the Second Vatican Council, which began Oct. 11, 1962.

**A Schoolmaster's Approach**

John Paul II approached his papacy like a schoolmaster whose job it is to enforce the rules and make the students understand who is boss. Achieving this aim throughout the Catholic world was doubtful from the beginning, but other obstacles have cropped up along the way to threaten the stability of the church, including financial scandals involving the Vatican Bank's ties to the now defunct Banco Ambrosiano.

A smiling and robust man of powerful visage, John Paul II has carried out an energetic papacy. In four years, the former Karol Wojtyla has become a familiar face even in the most remote corners of the earth. He has taken 15 trips outside Italy, bringing the papacy to as many as 100 million people on five continents.

The scope of his influence rests considerably on his ability to generate trust and good will. In this, he has succeeded superbly. On the most visible level, he has become the foremost Christian leader of the age, a preacher and storyteller, a pastor and missionary.

He grasps the sober reality that the church has lost much ground to Marxist communism, socialism and, particularly in Western nations, the powerful specter of secularism. Drawing on his experience as a Polish prelate in a Communist state, he understands the huge stakes involved in the outcome of these struggles. In response, he has become a crusader with an urgency that suggests that time is running out.

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from clear that the pope actually takes advice, but there is much evidence that he solicits it.

At the midday meal, there are almost always guests, often bishops from abroad. A nap follows lunch, then more business. Sometimes the pope eats dinner with his personal secretaries, almost all of whom are Polish priests, but frequently he dines alone, scanning written news summaries and keeping an eye on the television news programs. He then works into the night on matters of church concern.

**Prediction of Bloodshed**

Several years ago, the late Padre Pio, a priest in southern Italy who bore the marks of the stigmata, told Karol Wojtyla that he would be elected pope but that his reign would be short, ending in bloodshed. It nearly did on May 13, 1981, when Mehmet Ali Agca shot him in St. Peter's Square. Those near him say he believes he was spared to perform a special mission as head of the church.

The pope has a theology to be sure, but is not a theologian as measured by scholarly standards. By training, he is a specialist in philosophy, which, in the Catholic tradition, has been used principally to provide a sound, rational argument for the Christian faith. More specifically, his interest is in the application of theological principles to the social and ethical problems of the modern age.

He articulates a theology that sees the birth, death and resurrection of Jesus Christ as the central event of all human history. In this view, Christ has brought salvation to every life, calling each human being to fullness.

Emphasis on the dignity of the individual has contributed to the pope's identity as a "personalist" philosopher. Rather than beginning from a set of abstract principles, John

Paul II perceives the highest spiritual drama — the coming of Christ — as having direct, redemptive consequences for each man, woman and child, Christian and non-Christian alike.

**Sees Himself as Peacemaker**

For the pope, the church's central mission is spiritual. He sees the highest purpose of the magisterium (the teaching authority of the church shared by the pope and the hierarchy) as equipping the laity for secular responsibilities, including political and social activism, while steering clear of direct partisan politics. He is an exalted view of the priesthood and a hopeful attitude toward the human condition.

He would like to be remembered most as a pope who steered the church back on course, albeit a course not everybody wants, and as a peacemaker who spared no effort to reduce suffering and increase justice in the world.

How has he fared so far in accomplishing his purposes? The answer depends mainly on which aspects of his papacy are scrutinized and by whom. Predictably, the reviews are mixed and, to a considerable extent, still outstanding. Many of his goals are abstract or still being formed.

But limitations aside, there are unmistakable questions surrounding the kind of leader John Paul has shown himself to be. While he has appeared firm and strong in stating his program and prefers to make all major decisions himself, he has not convinced many church leaders that he has evolved a clear pattern for running the church. Conservatives complain

that he has refused to clamp down hard enough on church liberals and dissidents.

Liberals charge that he has reassessed the authority of the papacy too firmly against progressives.

Gradually a consensus is building that he is more popular than ruler, a much greater preacher than administrator, a good mystic but poor pragmatist.

"There has been a subtle redefinition of the pope and the teaching of the magisterium," says Albert C. Outler, emeritus professor at the Perkins School of Theology of Southern Methodist University in Dallas, who has specialized in studies of the modern papacy. "It is no longer a question of whether or not the pope is in charge. Actually, I see John Paul II as having accepted this role of doing what he can but not supposing he can do everything he sees as right and fitting."

**No Harsh Steps Taken**

As evidence for his thesis, Mr. Outler notes that although John Paul has spoken against certain theological and liturgical ideas and practices, he has been loath to severely discipline dissidents. In the most dramatic case, involving the Reverend Hans Kung, whose findings challenge the doctrine of infallibility, the action taken against him — withdrawal of his right to teach as a "Catholic theologian" — stopped short of anything as final as defrocking and left him free to teach theology in a state university.

In other words, according to Mr. Outler and others, the pope takes a hard line with the understanding that he will have neither the last word nor will win, but will only speak an authoritative word in the dialectic exchange within the church. But many others are not so sanguine. The Reverend Edward Schillebeeckx of

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Pope John Paul II

that priests stay out of politics, while demanding economic justice for the peasants. The apparent contradiction has lingered, but the pope's own distinctions seem clear: Those who are ordained must first attend to the pastoral, sacramental and teaching functions, while the laity properly seeks ways to bring the Gospel's teachings to bear on the social and political order. John Paul has himself pressed the claims of Christianity outward. He has taken the broad religious, social and political appeals of recent popes, especially the themes of peace and justice that John XXIII and Paul VI profoundly underscored in their encyclicals, into the ideological struggle for the allegiance of human hearts and minds.

On a broad theoretical level, John Paul has been effective as a spokesman for human justice and dignity. As a spokesman for the poor and oppressed, he is emphasizing the responsibility of Catholics for building more just and equitable societies.

The groundwork was established in his second encyclical, "Divis in Misericordia" ("Merry of God"), in which he stressed that without God's love, the pursuit of justice can become empty, strident and arbitrary.

**Dignified Standards**

The pope's third encyclical, "Laborem Exercens" ("On Human Work"), issued at the time of the first wave of Solidarity strikes in Poland, was addressed most specifically to a social issue. John Paul links the dignity of human beings with their ability to do meaningful work under just conditions — they have a right to organize into unions to strive for dignified labor standards and to strive for the general welfare of working people.

He argues, too, against unions becoming involved with political parties. In Poland, that would seem to make common sense inasmuch as Solidarity would stand in opposition to the Communist Party. But it speaks less clearly to labor movements in other countries, such as Britain, which have long been intertwined with partisan politics.

When it comes to retaining a wall between spiritual and political roles, Poland is obviously a special case for the pope. His support of Solidarity, no matter how it is intended, is clearly political in impact, a source of pressure on the Communist regime. He is a factor in the outcome of that tense situation and he has not backed away from using the prestige and symbolic power of his office.

Elsewhere, he has injected himself as a mediator and advocate for the poor, indirectly entering the political fray. At the United Nations and in speeches in many other settings, he criticized both capitalism's penchant for greed and socialism's favoring of state ownership of the means of production. In New York, he urged the rich to share their abundance with the poor; in Brazil, he spoke out in favor of property rights for the peasantry; in the Philippines, he demanded human rights in the presence of his host, President Ferdinand E. Marcos.

On the high road of faith, justice, peace and human dignity, the pope has made deep impressions and increased a climate of awareness. No one can say how much impact he has had, but he has unquestionably made his presence felt.

In the short time since he became pope, John Paul II has gained a great hearing. He has embraced an ambitious program and the eventual verdict is far from clear. As one priest in Rome summed up his impact on the church and the wider world: "He has captured their hearts, but not their heads."

Well-informed people disagree over whether the United States is ahead or behind the Soviet Union in military space operations.

Mr. Brown, considered by members of Congress, military officials and military contractors to be the best-qualified technician to have been defense secretary, said: "By and large, the United States is ahead of the U.S.S.R. in these military support uses for space. In general, the Soviets, by virtue of their geographically central position, have less need to rely on space-based systems."

Mr. Brown noted exceptions, saying the Russians were ahead in satellites that tracked warships. The Soviet Union has put up four such satellites this year alone, according to Defense Daily, an industry newsletter.

The Center for Defense Information, a Washington research organization that says it supports a strong military but opposes excessive expenditures, also deplores what it considers to be an arms race in space. The center maintains that the United States has a better space program "because the United States is able to design and build more sophisticated and capable devices than the Soviet Union."

Administration officials, however, contend that the United States may have fallen behind. Mr. Aldridge says that if the United States fails to pursue a vigorous space program, "we face the chilling prospect of confronting an unscrupulous adversary who deploys space warfare systems while we try to react from a markedly inferior defense posture."

To buttress that view, senior military officers cite the Soviet Union's man-hours in sustained orbit leading to a space station, its development of an orbital bombardment system and its deployment of a rudimentary anti-satellite system. The number of Soviet launches and the work being done on a space shuttle are also cited.

Last year the Soviet Union made 98 launches as against 16 for the United States. But other officers contend that some American satellites operate for 10 years while some Russian satellites, with older electronics, burn out in six months.

The Russians, who were first into space with the famous Sputnik globe 25 years ago, have done considerable work on lasers



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Herald Tribune

# BUSINESS / FINANCE

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1982.

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

### Deutsche Bank to Raise New Capital

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank said Tuesday that it plans to raise 496 million Deutsche marks (\$197.2 million) in new capital through a one-for-10 rights issue at 200 DM a share.

Nominal capital would increase by 124 million DM to 1.36 billion DM, and the new shares would qualify for a full dividend on 1982 results. Deutsche Bank, West Germany's largest commercial bank, said the rights issue will be conducted early next month, and will increase its equity base to 5.37 billion DM.

### BA Reports a £544.8-Million Loss

LONDON — British Airways had an after-tax loss and extraordinary costs of £544.8 million (£926.1 million) for the year ended March 31, well above its loss of £145.1 million in the previous 12-month period.

The airline made a £13-million operating profit, but had one-time costs that included payoffs of £199 million to thousands of laid-off workers and a £208 million write-down on the value of aircraft and buildings. Turnover was £2.24 billion, up from £2.06 billion.

The British government has said it plans to sell the state-owned airline to private investors before the next general election, which is generally expected to take place sometime next year.

### Hospital Corp. to Sell 18 Properties

NASHVILLE, Tennessee — Hospital Corp. of America has agreed in principle to sell 18 hospital properties to Republic Health Corp. of Dallas in a \$200-million transaction, it said Tuesday. The sale, to be completed by year's end, will involve at least \$121 million in cash and the assumption of some debt on the properties.

Hospital Corp. said it will receive notes and Republic Health stock representing about 19 percent of the company's outstanding shares. It said that despite the divestiture it is investing more than \$600 million this year on acquisitions and expansion projects, and plans to spend \$700 million for such projects in 1983.

### Final DeLorean Closing Is Announced

BELFAST — The British government has announced the final closing of the DeLorean sports car plant in Belfast. James Prior, Britain's Northern Ireland secretary, said Tuesday that receivers had no alternative to closing the operation, which was set up with £80 million in government aid.

A British consortium was unable to meet Mr. Prior's deadline for coming up with rescue funds. Nearly all of DeLorean's workers were laid off when the company went into voluntary receivership in February.

### Imperial Chemical Shifts Board Role

LONDON — Imperial Chemical Industries said Tuesday that it is redefining the role of its board and moving its headquarters to a new site within London.

ICI said the board will now concentrate on the overall direction of strategic planning and will no longer be involved in day-to-day operations. It will keep its headquarters in London but at a new site yet to be decided, it said, adding that it is disposing of its present headquarters at Millbank. The company also reported that job losses will be involved in the move to the new, less expensive headquarters. It gave no details.

### Triumph Adler Expects to Cut Losses

NUREMBERG — Triumph Adler, 98.4-percent owned by Volkswagen, expects to reduce group losses to around 150 million Deutsche marks (\$39.7 million) in 1982, a company spokesman said Tuesday.

Triumph Adler losses totaled 447 million DM in 1981, the spokesman said, although offsetting by Volkswagen reduced the group's balance sheet to 197 million DM.

The spokesman said Triumph Adler group turnover is expected to rise to more than 2 billion DM marks this year from 1.95 billion in 1981.

### Texas Pacific Seeks Thai Meeting

BANGKOK — Texas Pacific Oil, a Seagram subsidiary, has asked that its president be allowed to see Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond of Thailand to discuss a dispute over a Thail natural gas project, a company spokesman said here Tuesday.

The dispute, over Texas Pacific's rights in a gas concession in the Gulf of Thailand, arose last June when the government set up a pilot company to handle the \$3.5-billion gas project and limited Texas Pacific's holding to 40 percent of the new firm's 100-million-barrel (\$4.4-million) capital. Texas Pacific demanded a controlling interest in the venture.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

## U.S. Urged to End Credit on Japanese Tools

By Robert A. Rosenblatt

Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration is considering a request by a U.S. company that it deny tax credits on the purchase of Japanese machine tools, a step that would constitute a new approach to the problems of U.S.-Japanese trade.

Unlike most actions affecting foreign trade, which are the subject

of elaborate investigations by government agencies, the power to deny tax credit lies exclusively with the president.

That authority has never been used, but it is now being weighed as a method of slowing Japanese imports into the U.S. market for computer-operated machine tools, which perform delicate metal-cutting work.

The government's special trade

representative, William E. Brock, is considering a petition for presidential action by Houdaille Industries, a Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, company that produces the sophisticated machine tools in the United States. The final decision will be made at the White House, which must balance the enthusiasm of many U.S. unions and businesses for trade restrictions against the possible problems that could arise in U.S.-Japanese relations.

U.S. tax law grants companies a credit for the purchase of business equipment. The credit reduces the company's federal tax bill by an amount equal to 10 percent of the price of the equipment.

Houdaille has cited a provision in the 1971 tax code under which the president may rule that tax credits may be denied on the purchase of imports from a country that tolerates cartels. Houdaille said the Japanese government encouraged the machine tool industry in that country to form a cartel and fix prices on shipments to the United States.

Japanese machine tools currently are about 10 to 15 percent cheaper than the U.S. products. Thus denial of the tax credit for Japanese tools, while U.S.-made products would still produce a tax credit for the purchaser, would virtually eliminate the price spread.

The Japanese share of the U.S. market for these tools, about 60 percent in the first quarter of this year, would be cut back to 10 percent within two or three years if the president denied the credit, Richard Copaken, the company's Washington attorney, predicted Monday.

Because of the weakness of the yen, an auto that had sold in early 1980 for \$10,000, for example, selling its Japanese manufacturer a million yen, can now be sold for about \$7,000 and still yield 2 million yen. Japanese manufacturers are thus in a position to sell more products by lowering prices or to increase profit by maintaining dollar-price levels.

The depreciation of the yen is considered one of the factors behind the rising penetration of Japanese imports into the U.S. market and a U.S. trade deficit with Japan that, according to internal federal government projections, could be as high as \$25 billion this year, compared with \$18.1 billion last year.

Trade officials here are worried at the current economic slump in Japan, together with the pressure export generated by the weak yen, will touch off a fresh sales drive by Japanese companies. That could mean further job displacement in the United States at a time growing unemployment, they say, and it would almost certainly

### CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Oct. 19, excluding bank service charges.

	U.S.	DM	Fr.	Yen	GBM.	BF.	SE.	DK.
Brussels (e)	1.2715	4.682	309.87	36.63	0.9790	3.479	12.29	30.77
Frankfurt	1.2714	4.682	309.87	36.63	0.9790	3.479	12.29	30.77
London (b)	1.2718	4.6845	310.55	37.45	0.9794	3.484	11.87	30.79
Paris	1.2718	4.6845	310.55	37.45	0.9794	3.484	11.87	30.79
New York	1.2715	4.682	309.87	36.63	0.9790	3.479	12.29	30.77
Zurich	1.2715	4.682	309.87	36.63	0.9790	3.479	12.29	30.77
1 ECU	0.9269	0.948	2.2376	6.682	1.24448	2.5632	4.0177	8.2714
1 FFR	1.2704	4.6802	307.01	36.25	0.9777	3.471	12.05	30.57
5								
Currency	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per	Per
Euro.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.	U.S.
Australia S.	1.0273	0.8236	1.0273	0.8236	0.4563	0.4563	2.1717	2.1717
Austria schill.	77.453	77.453	77.453	77.453	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Belgium fl.	57.16	57.16	57.16	57.16	0.4563	0.4563	0.4563	0.4563
Denmark krone	0.1238	0.1238	0.1238	0.1238	0.1238	0.1238	0.1238	0.1238
Finland mark	5.402	0.1863	5.402	0.1863	0.4767	0.4767	0.4767	0.4767
Greece drachma	7.1205	0.0307	7.1205	0.0307	0.0309	0.0309	0.0309	0.0309
Iceland króna	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235
Ireland pound	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264
Italy lira	1.2715	4.682	309.87	36.63	0.9790	3.479	12.29	30.77
Netherlands guilder	1.2715	4.682	309.87	36.63	0.9790	3.479	12.29	30.77
Norway krone	7.1255	0.1234	7.1255	0.1234	0.1234	0.1234	0.1234	0.1234
Portugal escudo	7.1205	0.0307	7.1205	0.0307	0.0309	0.0309	0.0309	0.0309
Spain peseta	3.44	0.3723	3.44	0.3723	0.3723	0.3723	0.3723	0.3723
Switzerland franc	1.2715	4.682	309.87	36.63	0.9790	3.479	12.29	30.77
U.K. pound	1.2715	4.682	309.87	36.63	0.9790	3.479	12.29	30.77
U.S.S.R. ruble	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235	0.1235
West Germany mark	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264	0.9264

(a) Sterling. (b) French franc. (c) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (\*) Units of 100. (\*\*) Units of 1,000.



The Associated Press

## Mercedes Puts Its Name on the Line With Small Car Aimed at Big Sales

By John Tagliabue

New York Times Service

BONN — Daimler-Benz, the West German automaker that built its reputation on its Mercedes-Benz limousines, is preparing to introduce its first compact car.

The car, to be released in Europe later this year and in the United States in late 1983, will be known as the model 190 or 190E. It is part of a far-reaching strategy at Daimler to offer the company's elite automobile line.

The decision to produce the compact was a difficult one for Daimler and was preceded by years of intense internal discussion. As a result, the company has rejected the sort of diversification undertaken by Volkswagen or Opel. Customers were expected to wait longer for the limited-production Mercedes than for other comparable cars.

But now, with the advent of the 190 models, the

company is expected to begin an effort to increase sharply its overall production — from 440,778 units in 1981 to 550,000 or so by 1985 or 1986.

The centerpiece of that effort is a new big plant in Bremen, in northern Germany. That plant, together with an older plant in Sindelfingen, in the south, is expected eventually to turn out about 240,000 of the compacts a year, but there will be some offsetting reductions in the production of other models.

Though Daimler officials will not talk publicly about the 190 before its introduction in December, they say privately that the model will have a two-liter, four-cylinder motor, with or without fuel injection. In 1984, a model with a two-liter diesel motor will follow, they say, and in 1985 or 1986, there will be a 1.6-liter gasoline motor.

The officials describe the 190 as a "peppy car"

aimed not at previous Mercedes customers but at



## Mercedes' Small Car Aims for Big Market

(Continued from Page 9)

new circle of buyers who want "less the comfortable interior than the exciting driving experience."

Despite the innovative approach, Mercedes evidently will stick to tradition when it comes to price. The model in the 190 range will cost about what Mercedes in the S-series costs now, company officials say. This means that the compact, though comparable in comfort and size to cars such as the Audi 4000, the Volkswagen Dasher or the smallest BMW, will cost about the same as an Audi 5000: 22,000 Deutsche marks, or about \$8,750.

The 190 will be 14 feet, 1 inch long (4.3 meters), with a wheelbase of 8 feet, 8 inches. By contrast:

### France to Defend Franc, But Not by Selling Its Gold

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Government officials here said Tuesday that France was determined to defend the franc but they dismissed reports that there were plans to use French gold reserves to do so.

Michel Camdessus, director of the Treasury, told reporters that France was never asked by lending banks to put up its gold reserves as collateral for the \$4-billion stand-by Euroloan it arranged.

He died British press reports that the government was ready to use all measures, including the sale of gold, to fend off a further devaluation of its currency. The country has a 3,185-ton stock of gold, valued at 170.5 billion francs (\$24.3 billion).

In London, the franc recovered after morning losses to close at 7.1 to the dollar, little changed from the Monday close. The dollar closed little changed against most other currencies.

But gold, boosted by the French government's position, was about \$10 above Monday's close, closing easier at \$439.50 after an afternoon fix of \$441.50.

## Buenos Aires, IMF May Sign 3-Year Accord

Reuters

BUENOS AIRES — Argentina is discussing the possibility of signing a three-year agreement with the International Monetary Fund with the option of renegotiating or terminating the accord when a new government takes office, senior government sources said Tuesday.

Argentina's military rulers have pledged to hand over power to an elected government by March 1984. Earlier reports have suggested that the country was seeking only a one-year standby credit from the fund because of the planned change in government.

The sources said an IMF team in Buenos Aires had completed its preliminary studies and that Walter Rubinstein, the fund's director for the Western Hemisphere, has arrived for talks on the government's economic program.

This stage of the negotiations should be completed within a week or 10 days, they said.

Argentina has sought bridging finance from commercial banks and from the Bank for International Settlements, but both are being held in abeyance pending progress in the IMF talks.

They note that the Mercedes line has proved remarkably resistant to the recession that has depressed West Germany's auto industry since late 1980.

Last year, while other German automakers suffered their worst year in memory, Daimler's net earnings were up 16.2 percent, to \$365.4 million, and sales grew 18 percent, to \$16.2 billion. Edzard Reuter, Daimler's financial chief, boasted that it was the company's best year ever.

The company's sales in the United States, meanwhile, increased 18 percent, to 65,810 units, making that market one of Daimler's most profitable.

Indeed, despite adamant denials by Daimler's chairman, Gerhard Prinz, some analysts are convinced that the 190, with its low fuel consumption and its compact design, was built primarily for American tastes.

At the same time, it would keep a tight rein on additional foreign borrowing, they added.

## Russians Are Unlikely to Increase U.S. Grain Purchases, Traders Say

By Winston Williams

*New York Times Service*

CHICAGO — U.S. farm organizations, grain traders and the commodities markets have reacted skeptically to President Ronald Reagan's offer on Friday to sell 23 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union. Experts said they did not expect purchases by the Russians to exceed last year's 14.8 million

provision in the president's offer that requires cash payment from the Russians would be a strong deterrent to Soviet purchases because the country's earnings from mineral and metals exports, particularly gold, have fallen drastically. Credit is available for orders from other countries, as they were with the recent Canadian and French purchases.

Indeed, financing troubles have depressed U.S. farm exports for much of the year. Bankers have become shy of lending to the debt-burdened Eastern bloc and the developing countries.

In addition, the strong dollar and record crops in many countries have held down U.S. exports of grain and other farm crops this year.

### COMPANY REPORTS

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

#### Australia

**MIM Holdings**  
1st Quarter, 1982  
Revenue ..... 136,921 122,124  
2nd Quarter, 1982  
Revenue ..... 136,921 122,124  
Profit/Loss ..... 2,291 1,631

Per Share.....

Revenue ..... 1,322 1,093

Profit/Loss ..... 2,291 1,631

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Per Share.....





## BOOKS

## THE ONE MINUTE MANAGER

By Kenneth Blanchard, Ph.D., and Spencer Johnson, M.D. 111 pp. \$15. William Morrow, 6 Henderson Drive, West Caldwell, N.J. 07040.

## WORKING SMARTER

By the editors of Fortune. 210 pp. Illustrated with graphs. \$13.95. Viking, 625 Madison Ave., New York, 10022.

Reviewed by  
Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

**H**ERE, I think, is the essence of "The One Minute Manager," a little fable of industrial relations that has been climbing the best-seller lists. Three-quarters of the way through the text, the One-Minute Manager says to his disciple:

"Just remember young man, people are not pigeons. People are more complicated. They are aware, they think for themselves, and they certainly don't want to be manipulated by another person. Remember that and respect that. It is a key to good management."

Then he proceeds to explain in some detail how one goes about training a pigeon through increments of positive reinforcement "to enter a box in the lower left-hand corner and run across the box to the upper right-hand corner and push a lever with his right foot." He ends his little lesson by observing, "We use this concept all the time with kids and animals, but we somehow forget it when we are dealing with big people—adults."

In other words, people are like pigeons, only more complicated to the degree that they don't like to perceive they are being manipulated. All the effective manager needs to do is apply three subtle secrets—"The One Minute Goal Setting," "The One Minute Praising," and "The One Minute Reprimand."

What these three secrets add up to is a program in which the leader helps subordinates to define their goals, then "catches them doing something right"—as if such an event were so elusive as to require the stalking—and praises them for it. And then, once their performance levels have been raised sufficiently, reprimands them immediately and specifically for any failing, so long as the reprimand is followed by an expression of how much the manager values them. Except that the authors present it all a lot more simplimindedly than that—complete with jokey little observations like, "If you don't blow your own horn, someone else will use it as a spittoon."

In still other words, "The One Minute Manager" is a behavioral psychologist's program for improving industrial productivity. And why the heck not, if it really works? Every one of us workers expects a little manipulation by our managers; better that it should be done with psychology than with a lash and iron.

More important, as "Working Smarter," by the editors of Fortune, reminds us, the United States is suffering through a crisis of diminished productivity so severe that among the major industrial nations the United States now trails Britain. And programs of which "The One Minute Manager" is a simplified version—that is, programs designed to improve the climate of the workplace for the rank and file of laborers—may well provide one of the keys to improving productivity.

The trouble is, such a program is just one of many keys, and of limited applicability in any event, considering that different industries have proven disarmingly variable in their responsiveness to programs of expanded employee engagement.

Besides, in the wrong hands, "The One Minute Manager" could get somebody hurt. I for one would have a care in following the instruction, contained in what is designated "the second half of the one-minute reprimand," to "shake hands" with "or touch" the erring party "in a way that lets them know you are honestly on their side." Unless the One-Minute Manager is either a naturally gregarious sort of person or a sly Stanslavskian actor, it would seem to me that the erring party might well sock him in the nose.

Far less risky to immerse oneself in the Fortune magazine collection of essays. This reminds us that many ob-

servers regard the so-called declining work ethic as a mythical explanation for our productivity problems. Far more plausible to the editors of Fortune are such possible causes among other factors, as shifts in the "ageless composition" of the U.S. work force, rising crime and vandalism, overregulation, "affirmative action" and a decline in educational level owing to its entry into the job market of people born in the postwar baby boom.

What we need, the Fortune editor says, is not so much behavioral psychology as a gradually reduced growth rate of the money supply, a hit on federal spending "so that it grows less rapidly than GNP"—encouragement of tax incentives to encourage investment and altering the incentives to be more saving.

To put it mildly, this is not a formula for quick victory over inflation. It is a formula for a slow victory—the only kind available to us. A slow victory is better than a series of hasty quick victories followed by retreat.

The most important thing is to maintain a steady course, and not oscillate between too much restraint and too much stimulus.... the woeful pattern we have become accustomed to.

How do the Fortune editors regard the economic program undertaken by the Reagan administration? At the time that the aforementioned programs were originally set down, which was March 1981, they specifically doubted that tax cuts "unmatched by spending cuts" would be adequate to "increase the funds available for investment," and they questioned in general "how serious the new administration will be about fiscal discipline." What with "Reagonomics" still not having demonstrated its efficacy, to say the least, and what with the elections coming up this fall and two years hence, one has to doubt that the editors' confidence will have grown much in the meantime.

Christopher Lehmann-Haupt is on the staff of The New York Times.

## BEST SELLERS

New York Times.

This list is based on reports from more than 1,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Figures list are not necessarily consecutive.

## FICTION

1. SPACE: by James A. Michener. 1,231 pp. Random House, \$12.95.  
2. MASTER OF THE GAME: by Sidney Sheldon. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.  
3. THE VALLEY OF HORSES: by John M. Andretta. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

4. THE BRAZENED TRIAL: STORY OF: by William Kotzwinkle. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.  
5. CROSSINGS: by Danielle Steel. 752 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

6. DIFFERENT SEASONS: by Stephen King. 536 pp. Dell, \$12.95.  
7. MAX: by Howard Fast. 640 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

8. THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER: by Jeffrey Archer. 952 pp. Dell, \$12.95.  
9. SPELLBINDER: by Harold Robbins. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

10. GLOW OF DARKNESS: by Michael Crichton. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.  
11. THE PARISIAN MOSAIC: by Robert Ludlum. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

12. FOUNDATION'S EDGE: by Isaac Asimov. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.  
13. PURCHASE STREET: by Gerald Brenan. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

14. THE 13TH VALLEY: by John N. De Vecchio. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

## NONFICTION

1. LIFE EXTENSION: by Dr. Roy Walford. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.  
2. JANE FONDA'S WORKOUT BOOK: by Jane Fonda. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

3. LIVING, LOVING AND LEARNING: by Leo Buscaglia. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

4. WHEN BAD THINGS HAPPEN TO GOOD PEOPLE: by Harold S. Bloom. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

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12. PRINCESSES: by Robert Lacey. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

13. A LIGHT IN THE ATTIC: by Shel Silverstein. 1,024 pp. Dell, \$12.95.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

PIARE	STRAW	ABLE
EVIL	LUIGI	PLAY
ROAD	RUNNER	PIKE
UNLOAD	EVE	NEO
RIGS	STAND	
ASPALE	SCANDALS	
READS	SHAPE	LEO
ONTO	CARDS	SLAB
ASH	SAVES	PEEVE
REFERRED	SLAYER	
WINZERS	ORDINATE	
RODE	STREET	ARAB
ITEM	EAGER	KERB
TIAIRIA	SAYSO	EATS

## Dayan Collection Is Shown

New York Times Service  
JERUSALEM — One year after the death of Moshe Dayan, the Israel Museum here has unveiled the general archaeological collection, considered to be one of the world's great private collections of biblical and pre-biblical antiquities. The exhibition will last three months.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal South found himself in a difficult position in the second round of the auction after his partner opened with a precision club, strong and artificial.

East's bid of two no-trump showed length in hearts and clubs, and the double showed about six high-card points. What should he do after West bid three hearts and his partner bid three spades?

A cautious player would pass, but South bid a brazen three no-trump, hoping that his partner could provide stoppers in the enemy's suits and that the diamond suit would be a source of tricks.

At least this shaky contract was being played from the right side; with East on lead the clubs would be cashed and two down would be a likely result. As it was, West led a heart and thought matters over after winning in dummy. Then he took an immediate finesse of the jack, concealing a shudder.

When West won he could not believe that South had bid three no-trump without a stopper in either

clubs or hearts. When he counted hearts, South rapidly took nine tricks.

Notice that the routine play of East playing the diamond king would easily fail, for East would have no chance to signal on the second round of the suit.

NORTH  
♦ A K 8 7 2  
♦ A K 9 8 7  
♦ Q 9 5  
♦ Q 8 3

WEST (D)  
♦ J 10 9 4  
♦ 10 8 8 3  
♦ Q 8 4  
♦ 7 2

EAST  
♦ Q 3  
♦ Q 2 10 9 8  
♦ Q 10 9 8 7  
♦ Q 10 9 8 7

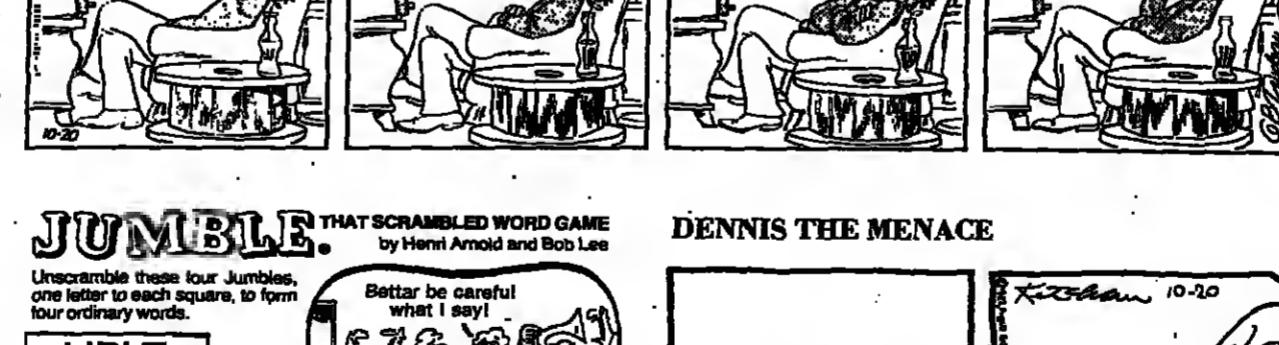
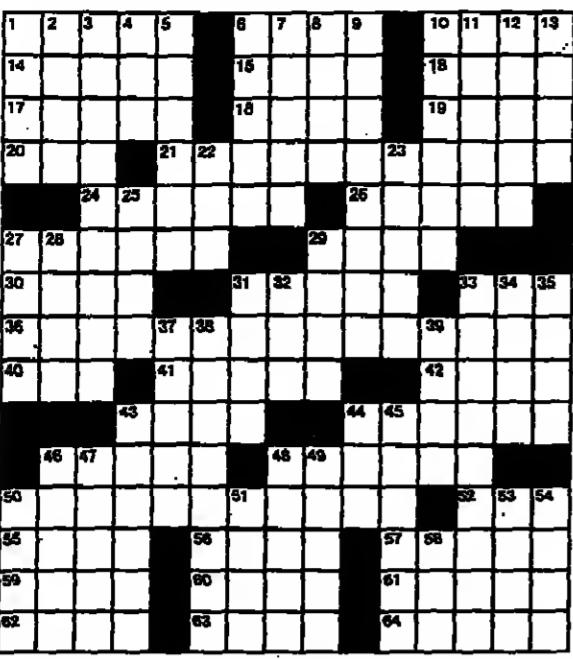
SOUTH  
♦ 9 5  
♦ 8 6  
♦ A J 10 8 2 2  
♦ J 10 8 2

North and South were vulnerable.

The bidding:  
West North East  
Pass 1 4 3 2  
Pass 3 4 Pass  
Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart three.

## CROSSWORD



Answer here: A -

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CEASE OFTEN BESIDE TROUGH

Answer: You may get no rest from these singers—“TENORS”

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above carbon.

Answer here: A -

(Answers tomorrow)

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## SPORTS

**Brewers' Yount Remains a Leery Hero**

By Thomas Boswell

*Washington Post Service*

ST. LOUIS — Robin Yount distrusts all the right things.

When the crowd in Milwaukee's County Stadium chants "MVP" in his honor, he doesn't like it. Not just on the surface, where anybody can play the bumble bee-kicker. As far down as any of his teammates can delve, Yount resists, withdraws himself from all the distortions, all the twisted perceptions that surround the enormously famous and celebrated in sports.

Perhaps he senses how those external distortions can, somehow, with time, become internalized. The curse of a public image is that sooner or later it starts showing up in the mirror.

Yount has no public face, and wants none.

"Robin has no pretenses," says Ted Simmons, the Milwaukee catcher. "He's uncomfortable with that chant. It's not natural for him to play the spotlight. It's almost embarrassing to him."

"Maybe embarrassing isn't exactly the right word, but it's close. Guys get him on about it. You can see his jaw kind of clench."

"The attention — I don't need it," said Yount after he had become the first player to get four hits in a game twice in one World Series. "I'm just a human being gifted with the ability to play baseball. I'm nothing special. I'm just another person."

What Yount resists most is the cult of personality that surrounds many major American athletes. As yet, he has no use for stardom. And, after nine full seasons in the major leagues starting at the age of 18, the Brewer shortstop has had more than enough time to make a considered decision. Almost nothing about Reggie Jackson would appeal to him.

When he's asked those open-ended, puffy-ball questions that seem to say, "Come on, kid, say anything even half-smart, half-funny, half-controversial, and we'll make you a star," Yount gives back almost oozing. He refuses to chip off pieces of himself for the public's consumption; that is, he refuses to be consumed, eventually devoured.

On Sunday, after the Brewers had beaten the St. Louis Cardinals for a 3-2 Series edge and Yount's Series batting average had reached .324, a rough and rowdy crowd kept chanting until teammates began asking Yount to make a tip-of-the-cap appearance to assuage them. "I'm out going out there," said Yount. "There's going to be a riot.... Those are nice people, but it's like a wave out there. You can't stop 'em."

Finally, Yount went to the dugout against the rabbits' quick cuts. "We wore those jackrabbits out," said Yount.

For Yount, it's still the feel of the thing itself that matters most.

Whether it's motorcycles or bunting

or baseball, the appeal is the game, the hoot, the challenge; the hard work, not the fame or moeey.

Don't think so? Watch Yount on a hot, sleepy August night before a game in Oakland. He is playing catch. He's in heaven. He and Gorman Thomas compare curves at 20 paces until Thomas cries uncle. Simmons is next in line and Yount snaps off a few dozen more crackling pitches to him, too. Back in the clubhouse to change to

his game uniform, Yount is as radiant as a little kid.

"Had a great breaking ball to-night," he says. "Gorman couldn't hold me."

So, for a while, forget all the numbers and the evaluations as Yount is taking the October stage.

Forget the more than 1,350 hits be-

fore his 27th birthday, the 169 ex-

tra-base hits to his last two full sea-

sons. Don't ruminate about the significance of his being the first

American League shortstop in his-

to lead the league in slugging

and total bases.

Don't bend the brain trying to

pin down whether Yount is now

baseball's best player, or just its

second- or third-best. Don't even

bother to look 15 years down the

road to foresee a day when Yount

might have 4,000 hits — it's a pos-

sibility — and be considered the

greatest shortstop in history.

Too much can happen. Some-

times it all changes with one slide,

one pitch.

Just consider him for now, while

he's applying himself to the hard-

est — and the best — kind of play.

Milwaukee (Sutton 4-1) at St. Louis (Stuper 4-7)

Milwaukee of St. Louis, if necessary



Robin Yount

'He's uncomfortable with that chant. You can see his jaw kind of clench.'

This is even better than I thought it would be," Yount said of the Series, recalling all his early years as a struggling, error-prone, singles-hitting nonentity on a lousy expansion ball club. Those were the half-dozen years when he acquired his sense of baseball proportion. "The only drawback is all the exposure."

Yount, who seems taller than his 6 feet, broader and stronger than his 170 pounds and years older than his age, has that middle-distance look about him most of the time. It's an American frontier look that is almost undeniably strong. It's tantalizing to imagine him, with that hair and mustache out of the mid-19th century, as a stoic, starting-to-age Pony Express rider tied to his horse and about to be sent off through Apache country.

If Yount was not an athlete, Simmons thinks he knows what he would be. "Just what he is in the off-season," says Simmons. "A free-wheeling motorcycle person." Not motorcycle gang member. Motorcycle person. Alone, eating up the road, getting away from the beaten trails.

As a teen-ager, back in the Los Angeles suburb where he grew up, Yount and his buddies used to hunt jackrabbits in the desert. On motorcycles. Pitting their speed and reflexes and agility on their

bikes against the rabbits' quick cuts. "We wore those jackrabbits out," said Yount.

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est — and the best — kind of play.

Milwaukee of St. Louis, if necessary

Milwaukee of St. Louis,

## PEOPLE

**LBJ Affair Revealed**

A new book says Lyndon B. Johnson carried on a long, secret love affair with the mistress of a Texas newspaper baron who was a mainstay of LBJ's early rise to power. The relationship "lives out of the landscape of Johnson's life," the book says, "as one of the few episodes — perhaps the only one — that threatened his personal ambition." Robert A. Caro, in a biography published this month, says the relationship finally broke off in the 1960s, when the woman became horrified by the Vietnam War policies he set as president. The liaison is described in an excerpt from Caro's book published in *The Atlantic*. The book's publishers said the woman, Alice Glass, is dead. The article said Johnson, who died in 1973, was a newly elected House member when he met Alice Glass in 1937 at Lodi, a thousand-acre Virginia estate outside Washington. Glass lived there as companion to Charles E. Marsh, a wealthy Texan who owned the Austin American-Statesman, along with oil and real estate interests. Johnson soon established a dual relationship, the biography said. He cultivated Marsh, who is also now dead, flattering the older man by seeking his advice and even letting Marsh write speeches for him; but he also became Alice's lover. At first, she was a patroness, coaching Johnson on social niceties such as darning his shirts, custom-tailored and wearing French cuffs to mask his long, skinny wrists. She even read poetry to LBJ and tried with varying success to improve his table manners. In 1938 or 1939, the biographer wrote, Alice told close friends she and Johnson were lovers. Caro said the affair was striking for another reason: Johnson's silence. In discussing other extramarital affairs later in his life, Johnson "would show no reluctance whatever about the most intimate details," Caro wrote. But "about the sexual aspect of his relationship with Alice Glass, he spoke not at all," the author said. "About her, he was as reticent as a young man in love." The book said Alice Glass bore Marsh two children: later married and divorced him and others — but did not get over Johnson.

An audience that packed the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel's grand ballroom in New York to hear Arthur Rubinstein heard a message telephoned earlier in the day from the pianist in Switzerland. "Can you imagine how frustrating it feels to be boxed up in an armchair in Geneva instead of being among you to join the fun?" Rubinstein's son, John, quoted as saying. Those in the Waldorf's ballroom and its two balconies had paid \$300 a plate for a banquet to honor Rubinstein and benefit the Weizmann Institute of Science in Israel. Rubinstein had hoped to attend until his doctor ruled against the plane trip. Asked how he would like to be remembered, Rubinstein said: "I would like it if they like me or love me for what I feel I am. If they try to compare me to a second Paderewski," Rubinstein, making a wry, funny face, for which he has long been famous, added, "I always thought he was a very bad pianist."

The Colombian writer Gabriel García Márquez will receive Mexico's Order of the Aztec Eagle. The Mexican government announced that Foreign Minister Jorge Cárdenas would present the award to García Márquez on Oct. 22, to corroborate and give permanence to the author's link to Mexico. García Márquez has lived in Mexico City since seeking asylum here last year.

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**American Curmudgeon**

*Class Critic Paul Fussell Tosses Off a Few Slings and Arrows*

By Curt Suplee

*Washington Post Service*

**PRINCETON**, New Jersey — Move over, William Buckley. Stand back, Gore Vidal. And run for cover, Uncle Sam: Paul Fussell, the United States' newest world-class curmudgeon, is taking aim at the American Experiment.

For the 58-year-old don, author and omni-pundit that includes even the leafy collegiate charm of Princeton, "it used to be a great center of wit," says Fussell in mid-stroll, glowering at the placid streetscape, "but now it's subject to prole-drift." Prole drift? "Everything in the modern world drifts prole-ward all the time. Even the better classes have to wait in long lines, the quality of food degrades, airline seating grows more cramped. In another 100 years, there will be no visible differences between the Soviet Union and the United States."

Fussell is just warming up. He also:

• Calls Ronald Reagan's position on school prayer "the most bizarre intellectual event since Martin Van Buren"; and his supporters "Sumbelt imbeciles" who constitute "a public scandal."

• Believes "the vast expansion of public education" has created mass illiteracy by diluting standards, and deplores in a recent issue of *The New Republic*, "the college swindle" whereby incompetent sod-belt schools, falsely promoted to universities by "the process of verbal inflation," have "set to work, with the best motives in the world, ripping off the people."

• Damns Graham Greene for "inability to master English syntax" that sells Herman Wouk's "War and Remembrance" "pure early 1950s Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer" and his career "a tragedy of vanity and publicity"; and then compounds the rebuke by warning that any author who writes a rebuttal letter to a review is "inviting the reader to regard him as an even greater ass and loser than before."

There are scores of such neotory cranksters — together with lucid book reviews and affecting reflections on war — in "The Boy Scout Handbook and Other Ob-

Russell Baker is on vacation.

servations," his collection of essays reprinted from Harper's. The New Republic and other polemical ventures. And if the social satire seems infra dig for one of the United States' most esteemed intellectuals, Fussell is unconcerned: "When people say things that make me feel guilty about being frivolous, I remind them that I've paid my academic dues."

In fact, he has overpaid: He's a Harvard Ph.D., a chaired professor of English at Rutgers, and the author of four volumes of scholarly criticism. And that was before *The Great War and Modern Memory* (1975), his study of cultural myths and literary modes in World War I which won both the National Book Award and the National Book Critics Circle Award, and which Lionel Trilling called "one of the most deeply moving books I have read in a long time." A similar deluge of acclaim followed "Abroad: British Literary Traveling Between the Wars" (1980).

So for the last three years this Mencken manqué has been coming out of the ivy closet. "I like to get into things that people patronize," and "I'm extremely interested in folk rituals these days — the rituals which help Americans to understand themselves." To this end, "I love going into lower-middle-class weddings, just wander off the street and see what's going on." Some of his findings appear in a caustic little essay titled "Notes on Class" which he has just finished expanding into a book to be published by Summit next year. "It'll offend everybody," Fussell smirks.

He divides the United States into nine social classes — three above and five below middle — and characterizes each by its taste in language, TV, body weight ("the flaunting of obesity is the prime sign, if the object were to give maximum aesthetic offense to the higher classes, and thus achieve a form of revenge"), clothing, food and housing. Through "façade study," he shows how house-front styles range from the classic middle-class picture window with a table lamp in the center ("the celophane on the lampshade must be immaculate") to high-prole ("religious shrines in the garden") to mid-prole ("plaster gnomes and

flamingos") to low-prole (flower beds bordered by "defunct truck tires painted white"). He includes a satirical analysis of the Reagan cabinet ("Al Haig was superb — a master of Jack-in-the-Collar Gape, indicating either a bad tailor or buying off the rack").

His own small apartment in a building just succumbing to college-town Transient Funk he rates as "diminished Upper Middle."

With its travel posters from the '30s and 18th-century drawings, hundreds of books in bookcases and stacked against the walls, and an indolent cat named Dexter Margaret, it would seem to belong to a graduate student with a very small trust fund. Fussell sighs: "My income and assets were halved last May" when he separated from his wife, food writer Betty Fussell, and lost his \$375,000 house, servant and two-car garage.

He starts work at 6 every morning, setting a quota of half a dozen pages by noon, revising relentlessly. "Crappy work I do twice, good work I do three times."

If that kind of dyspeptic nobravery sounds very British, Fussell replies, "I'm very British." He tries to spend one out of every four years in England. He named his daughter Rosalind after the character in "As You Like It"; and tried to name his son after Martin Johnson. His wife complained, and the child was called Martin. But Fussell persisted in calling him Sam until the boy had his name legally changed.

But he is very much an American author, pleased that "we can treat the language with a lot less respect than the British can. That's why there's no S.M. Perelman in England. I mean, over there it's the language of Shakespeare." He believes "the way to understand America is to study something else and then work by analogies"; thus "I learned to write by reading Johnson, Gibbon and Burke. They taught me the modern American sentence," which Fussell writes with elegant precision and deft syntactical bite.

Fussell — in sang jeans and open shirt, bare feet in leather deck shoes — has the trim and craggy look of a rodeo star who's gone into money markets. He was born and raised in Pasadena, his father a prominent attorney, his



Author Fussell: Taking aim at The American Experiment.

mother "a clubwoman," his aim to be a journalist (he sold his first story and photo to Boys' Life) and his disenchantment growing. "I feel about California the way a Jew does about Munich," despising the youth-worship, the empty-headed, beer-drinking anti-intellectualism. "In junior college at 16 — desperate to avoid the embarrassing nakedness of gym class because 'I was fat and flabby, with feminine tits and a big behind,'" he joined an ROTC unit.

It proved a costly decision. At 20, called to World War II as a lieutenant, he found himself in France leading a unit of 40 into a slaughter. Fussell was hit by fragments of an artillery shell which tore into his back and legs, leaving him with a 40 percent disability. "I was obsessed with the war — why don't you write about that?" The result was scholarly, copiously annotated yet emotionally stirring. "I felt as if it was being written for me. The real val-

ue returning to college, the first course he took was in Swift and Pope; continuing in 18th-century studies he found a psychic haven in complacent Augustan rationalism, grand satire and the "irony and nostalgia which all my work celebrates." Fussell defines irony as the emotion "occurred by perceiving some great gulf, half-comic, half-tragic, between what one expects and what one finds." It is the subject of his most admired work, "The Great War and Modern Memory." For years he'd been reading World War I memoirs as a hobby, and when he was looking for a book topic, his wife said, "You're obsessed with the war — why don't you write about that?" The result was scholarly, copiously annotated yet emotionally stirring. "I felt as if it was being written for me. The real val-

ue of that book is the spirit of the men I served with. In writing it, I was just like a theatrical producer — they were the actors."

"The terrible thing," he says, "is that one can only write one book like 'The Great War,' a terribly serious one. I took all my emotions from the Second World War, disguised them, and put them into that book." Why not write directly about his war? It was partly a "degree of academic fear, since I didn't teach that period," and partly because he felt temperamentally closer to 1914, since "I had been a very civilized infantry officer" like the naive and poetry-soaked youths who marched to the Somme.

His widely admired 1980 study of English travel turns the same polydyspeptic apparatus on the confused intent between the two wars in which the austere and Protestant British soul yearned southward toward the Catholic, boisterous, sun-baked beaches of the Mediterranean.

But "my war is virtually synonymous with my life," and he's now at work on an ambitious book about it, the structure of which will eventually emerge from the hundreds of file cards neatly arranged by author and topic heading, such as Blunders ("Did you know that one-third of the casualties in that war were caused by accidents?"), Alcohol, Cowardice and Language.

"My main rule is, Thou shalt not be boring. I learned that teaching at a state university where the students are a little sleepy." After nearly 30 years at Rutgers, he finally decided to retire last year and devote himself full-time to writing. Pennsylvania offered him their newly created Donald T. Regan chair in English Literature, endowed by the Treasury secretary's quondam colleagues at Merrill Lynch. Fussell will take the seat in 1984, after a year off to work on the *World War II* book due in 1988.

Meanwhile, there are the reviews, the essays, a forthcoming study of commencement ceremonies (in which tuition-billed parents are "recompensed by ritual") and a dozen other pressing projects. The thought pierces Fussell's ivetebrate sarcasm, and his voice grows grave. "I often feel that I was born to be destroyed in the war — and that I should have been, by my friends and my sergeant. Yet I was miraculously spared. It's given me an almost mystical sense that I shouldn't waste time."

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